

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOL. XXIII.

WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1874.

NO. 49.

## An Important Meeting To-Day.

The final conference between the Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturers and Puddlers takes place to-day. Should no settlement be arrived at between them the mills will close, and a great number of people will be thrown out of employment for weeks to come, perhaps all winter. Such a result is greatly dreaded at Pittsburgh, and hence there will be a general and very decided interest in the issue of the conference to-day. The manufacturers propose a reduction of one dollar per ton for puddling at the present card price of 3 cents for iron, and a further reduction of fifty cents in case the card declines to two and a half cents. This reduction the Puddlers have not as yet been willing to accept. As we have already explained, they claim that as long as the card remains at 3 cents they should continue to receive \$8.00 per ton for puddling, while the manufacturers claim that at 8 cents there was to be a new deal, or, in other words, that the scale of agreement ran out at this figure.

The question of a settlement has a practical interest for the people of Wheeling as well as the people of Pittsburgh. The steel mills here adopted this Pittsburgh scale for bar iron some years ago, and are still governed by it. It is not a mistake. Hence we presume that what ever happens up there to-day will be recognized here. Not that a lockout here will necessarily follow one at Pittsburgh, because, as we understand it, it will be entirely optional with the mills here to continue the scale as it stands, whether Pittsburgh does or not, but simply that Pittsburgh and Wheeling have both been recognizing the same scale for years past and hence naturally feel a common interest in its readjustment.

The Pittsburgh *Manufacturer* does not believe from all it can see and learn that the mills up there will continue in operation unless the proposed reduction is accepted. The crisis in affairs to-day is therefore very important. It promises to affect and permeate general trade in a way that will be felt. It will throw not only iron workers but coal miners out of employment. It will also affect the price of iron. And, by the way, we notice by a Pittsburgh telegram this morning that iron is still weaker and has declined to \$24 for gray forge. This would seem to indicate a want of confidence in an agreement to-day. It may, however, simply mean that the accumulated stocks of pig metal are so large as to force sales at a further concession. The *Manufacturer* says that stocks were never so heavy as at present, and that they will doubtless be increased by this rise in the river. Some 10,000 tons are waiting shipment from St. Louis alone. About 2,400 tons of iron are manufactured every week at Pittsburgh and about 1,500 tons are sold there from abroad. It is estimated the Mills, when averaging a full single turn each, consume about 4,800 tons. If this consumption should be cut off, the large stock now on hand and accumulating, would probably be sufficient to force prices down still further, notwithstanding the fact that iron can not be made for less than \$24.00 at Pittsburgh. It will be seen therefore that the furnace men as well as the manufacturers, puddlers, miners, and everybody else, have a pecuniary interest in the result of to-day's conference.

## The State of Trade.

Our Clarksville letter in Thursday's paper made mention of the fact that the business of that place was unusually good this fall, and that there were no houses in the town for rent. A paragraph in the Washington, Pa., *Reporter* makes substantially the same statement in regard to the business of that place, and also applies the remark to the county at large, by referring to the fact that the farmers having received good prices for their wool and other farm products are in good, sound solvent shape. These statements are in accord with the general tone of our country exchanges. The almost universal testimony is that the farmers are in a prosperous condition, and have not only paid up well as regards old indebtedness, but have not stinted themselves in their current expenditures this fall. This being the case it may be taken as true that the business generally of the country is working into a healthy and very satisfactory condition. Hence we are not surprised to see in the New York *Republic* an extensive and detailed report in regard to the condition of trade in that city that certainly presents a very encouraging outlook for the future. The *Republic* sent reporters among the leading dry goods and shoe houses, clothing establishments, furniture dealers, and various other kinds of businesses, to ascertain as far as possible the present state of trade and the prospects of the immediate future. The general report was that the business is not so bad as had been anticipated. That it is better than it has been for some time past, and that the prospect for the future is good. One of the heaviest dry goods establishments in the city reported the trade of the house never to have been better than at the present time, not even in the best time during or since the war—not only in the quantity sold, but also in the cash realized. There had been a depreciation of twenty-five per cent in prices in the last two years, but this depreciation in values has been more than counterbalanced by increased sales. Another of the heaviest houses in the same business reported more business done in October and so far in November than at the corresponding time in 1873. As with the other house, the report was that cheap goods were sold, but fifty per cent more in amount was sold, which compensated for the falling off, not only in prices, but also in the demand for coarser fabrics. Another large house, which combined house-furnishing with dry goods and millinery, and whose customers were chiefly from among the middle classes, said its trade this season was the best that it had been in the sixteen years it had been in business.

Nearly sixty establishments were visited and the reports from each given. With very few exceptions the statements tally with those of the three leading houses we have referred to. There had been a heavy reduction of prices and a considerable falling off in the purchase of

luxuries and high priced goods, but in articles of necessity and comfort there had been a large increase, so large, in fact, that the loss of receipts through reduction in price and smaller sales of costly articles had been fully made up, and in many cases a larger aggregate of receipts reached.

What is true of New York is true, so far as we can learn, of the condition of trade at other points. There has been a reduction of prices, a disposition to buy substantial rather than costly and elegant goods, but there has been little, if any, falling off in the aggregate receipts. Five articles are purchased for the ten dollars that were formerly expended for one article, but the ten dollars are received all the same.

## Another Graveyard Case.

We have already furnished our readers an account of the Toledo burial case, in which the refusal of the Priest to allow the interment of a person who died out of the communion of the Catholic Church was sustained by judicial decision. The court held that the Church had control over its own burying ground, and that the State had no power to compel a departure from its usages. While the soundness of this decision is seriously questioned, it stands for the present as law, and will stand, we presume, until reversed by some higher tribunal.

Now comes a case, however, that involves the same principle but differs as to details. It is this: There is in the city of Montreal, Canada, an organization known as the Canadian Literary Institute, and it is largely if not altogether composed of Catholics. It seems that the Institute placed upon its shelves some books and papers considered heretical by the church authorities, which the Bishop of the diocese ordered removed. This order was not obeyed and the upshot of the business was that the Bishop finally excommunicated the Institute as a body.

Sometime ago a member named Guibord died and his remains were refused burial in consecrated ground on account of this excommunication. The refusal stirred up sufficient feeling on the part of the Institute to enlist the members to subscribe money to test the case in the courts. And this they did, carrying the case from court to court until finally it landed in England and was heard and decided by the highest court of the realm. This court holds, and has so decided, that Guibord was a proper subject for burial in consecrated ground, he not having been a public sinner and never having been personally excommunicated. The decision has stirred up a good deal of excitement at Montreal, and it was feared that trouble might result. The important point embraced in the decision is the assertion of the supremacy of the civil law of Great Britain over the ecclesiastical law of the Catholic Church—which, by the way, is one of the points raised by the GLADSTONE-MANNING discussion in regard to Papal infallibility. Coming before the public at this time, in connection with that discussion, the decision is well calculated to excite general attention.

Mrs. GENERAL SHERMAN has presented her daughter, Mrs. Fitch, with a house in St. Louis, which she has furnished elegantly, while the General of the Army has added \$10,000 in cash thereto, and when the rich, rare and elegant four hundred wedding presents are taken into consideration, what young lady about to be married wouldn't be the daughter of the General of the Army?

The cost of transporting coal over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Fairmont or Clarksville to Baltimore, 303 and 301 miles, is \$5 per ton of 2,000 pounds, with drawback allowed on shipments to Eastern ports.

Over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad from Kanawha county, say 80 miles, the coal tariff is one cent per mile for each 2,240 pounds on bituminous or splint, and one cent and seven-tenths on cannel.

A CONNEAUT, Ohio, merchant paid out an average of \$1,000 a day during last week for potatoes, and has shipped thus far during the present season, more than 20,000 bushels, mostly to Pittsburgh, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus and Allegheny City.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: "The demand is for plain, substantial shoes, such as are made for and will do good service. There is no money to pay for fancy stitching and embroidery, but utility is the aim—the most wear for the outlay."

The total production of pig iron in the United States has increased from 730,218 tons in 1874, to 2,568,278 tons in 1873. The production during the last five years has been as follows: 1869, 1,910,641; 1870, 1,865,000; 1871, 1,912,008; 1872, 2,854,558; 1873, 2,868,278.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad Company will at once begin the construction of double track on the Parkersburg division of their road. We learn the double track will be completed in a short time.

The gas bills of last month caused a great deal of railing among our citizens. Some threaten to go back to oil.—*Baltimore Independent*.

The public schools of Belmont county cost last year \$100,888.63. The paupers of the county cost during the year ending August 31st, \$13,479.07.

The earnings of the Central Ohio Railroad during last year were \$1,004,850.18; expenses, \$248,049.77; net earnings, \$1,191,806.49.

Mr. HAISTRAD, the genial Apollo of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, does not seek encounters with dissembled spirits. Being invited by sundry table tipplers and spirit manipulators to assist at a "seance" in New York, the Field Marshal demitted but peremptorily declined. "I am not curious about it," says he, and as the condition of investigation is to go into darkened rooms and guess at jugglers' tricks performed not only in a faint light, but to the sound of doleful music, the entertainment is not inviting, and I shall not participate."

From the origin of matter Prof. Tyndall has come down to a matter of more direct importance. In a letter to the newspapers he deals with typhoid fever and its mode of transmission. His view is that typhoid is contagious, and is transmitted and propagated solely by matter which has been in contact with the body of a typhoid patient. Filth is a ready conductor of the poison, but filth will not originate it. Complete disinfection or destruction of all typhoid material is insisted upon.

Mr. WILLIAM FINDLEY and family, of this city, will sail from New York for Liverpool in the White Star Line steamship "Oceanic" on the 13th of December, and will go thence by rail to the South of Scotland, where they will remain until spring among relatives. This will make Mr. Findley's sixth trip across the Atlantic.—*Baltimore Independent*.

AARON RAMSEY, a farmer of this county, raised over five thousand bushels of wheat last season, and has sowed over three hundred bushels this fall. Mr. Ramsey owns over 1,400 acres of land in this county and lives in a \$20,000 brick house near Powhatan.—*Martin's Ferry News*.

The Columbus Board of Education has resolved to establish a free evening school. There will be two classes—one in free hand, and the other in industrial drawing. Mr. Goodnow, the teacher, has prepared a two years' course of instruction.

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

We are soon to have the promised new postal card. It will be nearly white, printed with black ink, and the border will be narrower.

The Eighth warders are congratulating themselves on the fact that no drunken men were seen down there on Thanksgiving day.

The Buckeye base ball club, of the Island, on Thursday afternoon beat the Athletics of North Wheeling, by a score of 27 to 20.

About twenty couples of young people went out to Mrs. French's in a special car on Thursday afternoon, and returned about 9 o'clock next morning.

FAIL to make a Christmas present to a relative when you ought and are able to do so, and you will be remembered quite as long as if you had made one.

The Rough and Ready and the Young America base ball clubs, of the Island, played a match game on Thanksgiving Day, resulting in a score of 67 to 26 in favor of the Young America.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Thurs day was a national holiday, there was not a single case before the police court yesterday morning. A sane humble citizen of Wheeling, we claim for her the honor of being the most orderly city in the Union.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The Good Templars gave a very fine dramatic entertainment at Hornbrook's Hall last evening. A good audience was present, and all were satisfied with the performance.

ARM-IN-ARM.—There were only four applicants last week for hyemal happiness.

No longer any choice remains; All beauty now is yew, Completely summed in you.

POSTAGE UNPAID.—Letters addressed to the following parties are held for postage in the Postoffice in this city: Miss Helen Cummings, city, 1c; Mr. S. Stein, No. 1234 Water street, city, 1c; H. Quarrier, city, 1c; Otto Koehler, Fulton, 1c; Mrs. R. P. H. Stueb, No. 5 Clarke street, Baltimore, Md., 8c; Miss Anna E. How, care of Miss Farley, 1184 Mt. Vernon street, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Peter Holpp, 2344 Chapline street, city, 2c; M. Helman, 304 Canal street, New York, 8c; Miss Bertha Dader, corner Chapline and 10th streets, city, 1c; W. V. Hope, attorney, 1300 Market street, city, 1c; Wiley Hamilton, care New York Clipper office, New York city, 1c; C. Stuart Beverly, care New York Clipper office, New York city, 1c; Hall's Sale and Locke Co., 93 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Filadelfo der Rheinischen Kredit Bank, Freiburg, Baden, per German mail steamer, Germany, 1c.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.—The following deeds, transferring real estate in the county of Ohio, were left for record at the office of the Clerk of the County Court during the week ending yesterday: Deed made Oct. 29, 1874, by J. H. Ball and wife to Alonzo Barkley, for a lot 22 feet front on east side of Huron street, and running back 120 feet. Admitted Nov. 21, \$1,500.

Deed made August 3, 1874, by John Weibel and wife to W. C. Thornburgh, for one acre of land on Little Wheeling Creek. Admitted Nov. 21, \$300.

Deed made Nov. 18, 1874, by W. C. Thornburgh and wife to Wm. K. Geary, for one acre of land of the Thornburgh estate. Admitted Nov. 21, \$500.

Deed made Nov. 20, 1874, by Board of Commissioners of Ohio County to Gustav Bowers, for lots Nos. 13 and 14 of "Poor House Farm." (31 acres). Admitted Nov. 23, \$1,500.

Deed made Nov. 5, 1874, by Geo. Otto, wife to Sophia Strippel (wife of John Strippel) for south one-half of lot No. 8 in square 10, S. W. Admitted Nov. 23, \$350.

THE C. & P. ROAD.—As many of our readers are anxious to see the time-table of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad recently put forth for the winter, and to learn what connections are made by the various trains, we publish below a full schedule. Never was Wheeling afforded better accommodations either in the way of through or accommodation trains. The road was never in better condition or better offed. John Thomas, Esq., the efficient Superintendent, daily grows in favor with the thousands passing over this route, as for time, speed and comfort it is unexcelled.

Accommodation Train, No. 20.—Leaves Bridgeport at 5:55 A. M., and reaches Pittsburgh at 10:40 A. M. Train for the East leaves Pittsburgh at 12:37 P. M. This train connects at Wellsville with train for Cleveland. Passengers by this train have time for breakfast at Wellsville.

Mail Train, No. 23.—Leaves Bridgeport at 11 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 3:40 P. M., making close connection with train for the East on the Panhandle Railroad. At Wellsville this train makes connection with train for Cleveland. Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Wellsville.

Express Train, No. 24.—Leaves Bridgeport at 2:55 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 7:20 P. M., making close connection with train for the East on the Panhandle Railroad, but not making connection for Cleveland. Passengers by this train have time for supper at Wellsville.

Accommodation Train No. 38.—Leaves Bridgeport at 4:45 P. M., arriving at Steubenville at 6:10 P. M. The passenger car of this train is hauled from Steubenville to Wellsville by a freight train, and passengers can in that car continue their journey from Steubenville to Wellsville, arriving there at 8:30 P. M.

Trains for Wheeling leave Pittsburgh as follows: No. 10 Mail leaves Pittsburgh at 6:40 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport at 10:50 A. M. No. 21 Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport at 5:53 P. M. No. 23 Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport at 9:01 P. M. No. 38 Accommodation leaves Steubenville at 8 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport at 4 P. M. Train No. 23, which formerly used to run to Wellsville only, now runs through to Baltimore.

Trains for Wheeling leave Cleveland as follows: No. 3 Mail leaves Cleveland at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Wellsville with Train No. 31.

No. 4 Express leaves Cleveland at 1 P. M., connecting at Wellsville with train No. 23.

BRIDGEPORT ITEMS.—On Thanksgiving, as Mrs. Maria Thomas, who lives in West Bridgeport, was passing a crowd of boys, she heard one of them apply to her the name of "red eye." Whereupon Mrs. T. commenced hostilities and by some well aimed lime stones was soon mistress of the situation. Yesterday morning Marshal McConaughy took a her little walk. Express charges—five dollars and costs.

The work on the Cane's Dutch gap canal is progressing finely. If somebody is not bottled on that job it will be strange.

Parties who were on their way over the Kirkwood bridge last evening to have a little prize fight were overtaken and dispersed by the Marshal. They are not in town to-day.

The festival held in the Presbyterian Church Thursday evening was a success. On last Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, the engineer at the La Belle Glass House was surprised at the decrease of steam notwithstanding the increase of fire, and on examination found the boiler red-hot and empty. Fortunately his efforts to get water in failed. The damage done amounted to about \$300. He is not running that engine now.

PERSONAL.—Crayon photographs are quite the rage just now. We noted yesterday in the window of Messrs. Adams and Lucas' music store very fine portraits of Captain Ed. Davis and Mr. Slack Hamilton.

We are glad to learn that Capt. Mulrine is recovering from his recent stroke of paralysis. He was yesterday able to sit up and converse with his friends.

AND now the dear creatures part their hair on one side to "kiver up" the odious square-cut frontpiece which has disgraced so many for the past three years.

Official Vote of Dakota. YANKTON, November 27.—The official canvass of the late election just completed by the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary shows the total vote for delegate to Congress to be as follows: Klidder, Republican, 4,597; Armstrong, Democrat, 2,189. Majority of Klidder, 2,408.

Steamer News. New York, November 27.—Arrived steamer Parthia from Liverpool and Antrim, Glasgow. Liverpool, November 27.—Steamship Russia and Goehna, from New York and Ohio from Baltimore, arrived on. Arrived steamer England from Liverpool.

A \$100,000 Fire. TILSONBURG, Ont., November 27.—A fire last night destroyed twenty stores and dwellings on the upper flats. Among the sufferers are Mr. Henrich, grocery and liquor store; Short & Co., hardware store; Warrent, general store; McCollum, drug store, and the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company. The total loss is between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Marine Accident. Boston, November 28.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 11 A. M., above Eastport, Maine, a schooner ran down a fishing boat with six persons on board. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert were drowned, another lady was picked up almost dead, and three young men saved their lives by climbing on board the schooner.

Another Wife Murder. MILWAUKEE, November 27.—In the town of Lamarine, Fond du Lac county, last night, a man named Russell Brown, killed his wife by a blow on the head with an axe, while she was lying in bed. He then took a horse and fled and has not been taken.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

(By the Western Union Line.  
Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monroe Sts.)

### WASHINGTON.

SAPR BURLINGAME TRIAL.—ACQUITTAL OF WILLIAMS.—JURY DISAGREES AS TO HARRINGTON AND WHITELY.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock the jury came into the Court room. The roll was called and the Judge said: I am about to ask you a few questions, but you need not answer any except what you are asked. Turning to the foreman he said: Have you agreed on a verdict? Foreman—We have, sir, as to one of the defendants.

Judge—Is there a reasonable probability that you will not agree upon the guilt or innocence of the other defendants? Foreman—There is.

Judge—What do you all say, gentlemen? The jury were unanimous that they could not agree as to the others. The foreman said that after a full consultation with the members of the jury he thought it impossible to agree.

Judge—Well that is the only way in which you can find out about it. Now I want to ask you all in the Court room against any demonstration when the verdict shall be given. I do not feel as though I ought to hold this jury any longer after what I feel has been a very careful consideration of the case on their part.

Foreman—We agree that Arthur B. Williams is innocent and cannot agree upon Whitley and Harrington.

The jury were then discharged and the Judge ordered the clerk to continue recognitions till the next term. The Court then adjourned. Immediately after the adjournment Harrington and A. B. Williams at once stepped forward and were congratulated.

But a crowd of colored jurors dismissed, divulged the fact that on the first ballot they stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction in the Harrington case, the following jurors voting for conviction: Craig, Mann and Hickling, white, and Moore, colored, and the vote did not change during the whole time they were out.

In Whitley's case the vote stood 9 for acquittal and 3 for conviction, Hickling changing his vote in favor of Whitley, and this vote was not further changed.

There was no difference of opinion in Williams' case, all agreeing that he was innocent.

INTIMIDATION IN THE JURY ROOM. The jurors agree in their statements that Craig stood like a rock for conviction, and that Mann and Mooby adhered to him. They also agreed that Craig was cursed, reviled, called every vile epithet it was possible to imagine, in order to make him change his opinion; but he did not flinch. He was subjected to intimidation by every plan they could devise, but without effect.

But a crowd lingered about the court room for half an hour discussing the subject and talking with the jury, who were free to relate what transpired in the jury room.

POSTAL APPOINTMENT. The President to-day appointed H. S. Russell Post Master at Portage city Wis. Vice C. P. Austin commission expired.

Jas. H. Hemphill, has been appointed Internal Revenue Store keeper for the 8th district of Kentucky.

Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—8:30 P. M.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, with areas of rain or snow, decidedly lower temperature, variable winds, and rising barometer during the night.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, continued cold and partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to southerly and westerly, with snow during the night in Missouri and near Lake Michigan.

For the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather and areas of snow, with southwest to northwest winds, lower temperature and stationary or rising barometer.

For the canal region of New York, the temperature will fall decidedly during Saturday.

On Their Way to Washington. St. Louis, November 27.—Ex-Governor W. E. M. Wing, Indian agent at Fort Belknap, arrived to-day from New Mexico with a delegation of Navajo Indians, consisting of Mannel, their principal war chief, his wife and son, his chief counselor, and seven other chiefs; also William H. Manderfield, editor of the Santa Fe *New Mexican*, and two interpreters, en route to Washington, where they go to have a talk with the President relative to exchanging a strip of land sixty by thirty miles, in the northern part of their reservation, which is known as the San Juan country, for a tract of agricultural and pastoral land bordering their reservation on the south; also to adjust some difficulties growing out of treaty made with them in 1849, and to ask redress of the Government for the murder of three of their tribe last summer by the Mormons, who were trying to found a colony in Arizona.

Cincinnati Water Works. CINCINNATI, November 27.—In Mayor Johnson's last message to the Council he recommended the sale of the Cincinnati Water Works, claiming that a private corporation would furnish the city with water at cheaper rates, and that a very important interest of the city would be removed from the degradation of politics. Yesterday a Mr. Jordan, representing a number of eastern capitalists, arrived in the city for the purpose of ascertaining whether the city will sell its water works charter to an incorporated company. They propose, in case they succeed in purchasing the privilege, to erect new pumping works and supply the city at a less rate than is at present exacted from consumers.

A \$40,000 Fire.—No Insurance. MEMPHIS, November 27.—The lively stable of James Meacham, No. 180 Monroe street, was set on fire early this morning and consumed. Twenty-three horses perished in the flames. Loss \$40,000; no insurance.

Murdered by Her Husband. ST. CATERINE, Ontario, Nov. 27.—The Coroners Jury found a verdict that Mrs. Steep, whose body was found a few days since in the Welland Canal, was murdered by her husband who is under arrest.

### NEW YORK.

#### LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Longshoremen in an endeavor to list masters the sailing vessels in their behalf in the pending controversy, have only succeeded in uniting them with the steamshipmen. A general strike is expected to-day on the docks in Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, unless the uniform schedule of rates prescribed by the Longshoremen are adopted. In many instances the schedule is actually lower than the prices now paid.

The general strike of the longshoremen went into effect this morning all over the city, whether receiving the old rates or not. The men at work on the French line consider themselves under obligation to the company, and are finishing work on the steamer France for nothing. This is only right, as the Company have paid their regular rates all along. The same course was pursued at the pier of the Atlas line and their steamer will sail this afternoon. About one thousand policemen are scattered along the piers on the North and East rivers and the police boat Seneca is moored at a convenient point, ready to convey men to any place where trouble may occur.

#### THANKSGIVING.

The inmates of all the charitable and correctional institutions in the city and vicinity were abundantly supplied with Thanksgiving luxuries, except those on Blackwell's Island, in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, where lack of funds prevented.

#### THEATRES AND CHURCHES.

The churches and theatres were equally crowded yesterday. The receipts of some of the latter were enormous. At Plymouth Church, in the course of his opening prayer, Mr. Beecher alluded to the afflictions that the Church had passed through during the year, and thanked the Lord that they had resulted in the spiritual advancement of the Church.

Fourteen bids for Government gold to-day, aggregating \$3,800,000, at from 111.50 to 111.77. Half a million was awarded 111.75 to 111.77.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. PITTSBURGH, November 27.—A meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, called by the U. S. District Court, was held to-day to effect a compromise of their existing difficulties by way of the acceptance of a compromise bond of the creditors.

The proposed compromise of \$300 persons were present. The total assets of the company are \$332,049.48; liabilities \$233,811,819.74, which includes \$5,491,819.74 of unsecured claims. The following proposition was made by the company: That the unsecured debt (the six millions of claims) be paid in full in 20 years, and the bond with interest at 7 per cent. These are income bonds with the same amount of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Northern Central Railroad and Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, with 10 per cent placed in the Safe Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh. This proposition was accepted by all the creditors present, representing about two-thirds of the whole number, and about the same amount of liabilities. It is necessary that it should be ratified by three-quarters of the whole number of creditors. It is expected that the remainder will sign the agreement, and that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged in a short time.

Centennial Correspondence. PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The following correspondence transpired to-day.

OTTAWA, November 26. To A. F. Goshorn, Director, Philadelphia: The Dominion of Canada desires to take part in the international exhibition of 1876 and would like a liberal allowance of space as it is proposed to encourage Canadian exhibitors. Will you please inform me how much space you can allow for Canada.

R. W. Scott, Secretary of the State.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27. To the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of the State, Ottawa, Canada.

Such space as may be required in the international exhibition for the representation of the industries of the Canadian Dominion will be cheerfully granted.

A. F. Goshorn, Director General.

Gov. Beveridge Takes no Communion in His. CHICAGO, November 27.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Springfield special says Governor Beveridge to-day received a letter from the attorneys of F. Smith, the man who was kidnapped from Pulaski county, Ills. some time ago and taken to Nashville, Tenn., on the charge that he had committed murder in Tennessee some years ago, in which they expressed a willingness to compromise the matter. Gov. Beveridge has replied, refusing to accept any compromise; whatever, and reiterating his former demand that Smith shall be returned to this State and the kidnappers arrested and held to answer for their crime.

A Wellbored Bank Robber Arrested. ELMHURST, November 27.—Michael Welsh who was arrested recently in Waverly as being connected with the Wellbored bank robbery and who was having an examination in this city was remanded yesterday to Wellbored on a requisition. During the examination the testimony of G. B. Barnes, who works for Danks, the lively stable keeper, from whom the teams were hired to go over to Wellbored, was given and was very strong against Welsh as well as Casgrove and Cook, who were arrested some time since and are now in the Wellbored jail, and showed clearly their complicity in the affair.

Cullen the Chicago Forger. PITTSBURGH, November 27.—The case of arrest of Phillip Cullen upon a telegram received from Chicago, for forgery, was taken up in Court to-day. Cullen's Attorney asked the Court to fix a definite time for his discharge unless a requisition from Illinois had arrived. The Court fixed the time for Monday morning, after which Cullen was remanded to jail. A special detective from Chicago arrived to-day with the requisition, and immediately proceeded to Harrisburg to serve it on the Governor. He is expected back to-morrow.

### NEW ORLEANS.

#### Rev. Dr. Scarborough of Pittsburgh, formally accepts the Bishopric of Southern New Jersey, in a letter published to-day.

HAVERA. HAVANA, November 27.—The exchange room recently opened by brokers for the transaction of business was to-day closed by order of the authorities.

### CHICAGO.

#### NO WHITES IN THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

CHICAGO, November 27.—Reports having been published in several western newspapers and reproduced elsewhere, purporting to be accounts from parties of whitemen killed out at Fort Laramie and Fort Saunders, who had been sent to the Black Hills country, an investigation was ordered by Gen. Sheridan, through the officers commanding at the different points on the border of the Black Hills territory. The result of these inquiries prove that so far no white men have entered that territory since the expedition of Gen. Custer. Col. Palmer, commanding the post at Fort Saunders, reports that a company of prospectors under Colonel Grow left Laramie City some time since, and succeeded in discovering what they believe to be good placer diggings within forty or fifty miles of that place, up the Big Laramie River. This is not in the Indian country.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The Secretary of War to-day forwarded the following telegram from General Sheridan to the Secretary of the Interior:

"To Brigadier General Townsend, Washington: 'I wish to relieve the Hon. Secretary of War from any apprehension coming from a false statement going the rounds of some of the Eastern papers reporting miners at work in the Black Hills. It is possible the report may have originated from the recent discovery of gold forty miles north of Laramie City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where many miners have gone. This place is at least 200 miles southwest of the Black Hills. (Signed) 'Lieutenant General.'